

World brand of diplomacy, which acts while the remainder of the world thinks.

The formal replies of Russia and Japan are expected to be transmitted through Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, and Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister at Washington, but the situation is such at this hour as to leave no doubt of the acceptance of both, and that the question of the selection of plenipotentiaries and the place of meeting will follow.

President Roosevelt's urgent expression in favor of direct negotiations exclusively between the belligerents points straight to the battlefield in Manchuria as the scene of the negotiations, and the diplomats generally here entertain the view that Russia and Japan had best settle their quarrel there, beyond the range of possible outside influence. To the policy of non-interference practically all the powers are committed. Great Britain, it is felt here in diplomatic circles, will now complete the realization of what the President has begun by restraining her ally and inducing Japan to proffer moderate terms which Russia can accept.

From the conversation of an official of the Foreign Office The Associated Press is not certain whether Russia will send a formal reply to President Roosevelt's appeal, the Emperor's assurance to Ambassador Meyer of willingness to negotiate being deemed sufficiently official.

The official said:

We cannot select our plenipotentiary until Japan has indicated the place for the negotiations. In order to avoid delay, if Washington is selected, Count Cassini or possibly Baron de Rosen, if he can arrive there in time, may act for Russia. If Manchuria is selected, General Linna, which may be the representative of Russia, but it does not necessarily follow that either of them would conduct the negotiations to the end, as the first question to be determined is whether a basis for peace is possible on the Japanese terms. If they are considered to afford such a basis, a regular set of plenipotentiaries may be appointed and the negotiations may proceed in the customary way.

The official was by no means sanguine that Japan could offer an acceptable basis for negotiations.

BARON ROSEN AT PARIS.

New Russian Ambassador Said To Be on the Way Here.

Paris, June 11.—Baron de Rosen, the new Russian Ambassador to the United States, has arrived in Paris on his way to Washington.

INDEMNITY TO BE ASKED.

Estimates in London of Japan's Probable Demands.

London, June 10.—While the British government is not taking any part in the negotiations, it is giving the most cordial support to President Roosevelt, of whose actions in the matter it has been kept fully informed. Diplomatic and official circles speak in the highest terms of the diplomatic manner in which the President handled the matter, and are fully in accord with what they consider to be the only way in which the difficulty could be overcome. The United States, not being entangled in any way, was really the only country which could take action, but even President Roosevelt could not do more than endeavor to start direct negotiations between the belligerents.

Japan, it can be stated, refused to start the negotiations until fully assured of the earnestness of Russia and of serious consideration of her proposals. Her demands will include an indemnity, the amount of which has been fixed by the Japanese government, and on this point the President is urging lenient treatment. It is understood that Russia now admits in principle that the demand for an indemnity is justified. It is considered here that Japan is entitled to an indemnity, and it is pointed out that, while its payment might affect the standing of Russia among the powers, it is not so serious as the loss of territory. Furthermore, the payment of an indemnity would be forgotten sooner than the loss of territory and would leave no feeling of revenge.

Financial circles in London are of the opinion that Japan will demand about \$1,000,000,000, that being their estimate of the cost to the Japanese of the sixteen months' fighting. This is considered in some quarters to be too large an estimate of the expenditure, which is thought to be nearer \$600,000,000.

Diplomatic circles here are of the opinion that the plenipotentiaries will meet in Washington, Baron de Rosen probably representing Russia. It is suggested that the terms of Japan will probably also include the acknowledgment of a Japanese protectorate over Korea, the total Russian evacuation of Manchuria, the handing over of Russian interests on the Liao-Tung Peninsula to Japan and the cession of the railroad from Port Arthur to Harbin. The question of the island of Saghalien will also be raised. It is thought that the amount of indemnity which will be demanded by Japan will depend in some measure on other conditions. If these are considered to be such as will insure a durable peace the indemnity will be less than it would be otherwise.

ACTION LAID TO CZAR.

Berlin Officials Highly Praise Mr. Roosevelt's Message.

Berlin, June 10.—The text of President Roosevelt's message on the subject of peace to the governments of Russia and Japan is regarded at the Foreign Office here as admirable in spirit and phrasing, and positive hope now exists of comparatively early peace. The Russian Emperor, in fact, invited the action of the President, and had much to do with the form that the President's representations took. Emperor Nicholas, through the counsel of powerful personal influences in Russia, became disposed toward peace some days in advance of the President's action.

It was recognized at the Russian court and at this court also that no man in the world could so well make an appeal for peace as President Roosevelt. His known views, the detachment of the United States from the European system and the good will Japan feels toward the United States made the President the solitary statesman who could take such a step without either side distrusting him or feeling annoyed by his solicitude.

The conviction here is that Russia is now ready for peace, and seeks peace, and that the only difficulties not insurmountable by negotiation lie in the Japanese government's intentions and terms. Emperor Nicholas, now won for

Commercial Forethought

enables us to place at your disposal the very cream of English looms and in an almost unlimited variety, under these circumstances it's not hard to make a selection, especially when the selling mark is within reason.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
119 & 121 Nassau St.

peace, would again decide for war should the Japanese attitude be unconciliatory, or even one of long hesitation, though it is understood that Japan also gave the President some assurances before he acted.

MAY TREAT AT PARIS.

Russia Favors French Capital—The Imperial Council.

St. Petersburg, June 11.—Paris is Russia's choice as the place for opening peace negotiations. If Japan insists on Manchuria or Washington, Russia doubtless will agree, but Paris is preferred, and the Emperor already is prepared to issue instructions to M. Nelidoff, the Ambassador to France, to act as plenipotentiary to receive the Japanese conditions.

The Russian government has communicated to the administration at Washington its consent to the publication of Russia's reply to President Roosevelt's appeal, at the same time thanking the President warmly for the friendly and lofty spirit in which it was conceived.

The Associated Press is now able to give some additional interesting details of the extraordinary council presided over by the Emperor, which met recently at Tsarskoe-Selo, and at which the practical, although not the final, decision was taken to terminate the war if the conditions were not too onerous.

Besides the older male members of the Imperial family all the Ministers were present except M. Manukhin, Minister of Justice; General Fredericks, master of ceremonies; Prince Dolgorouki, Count Solsky, Baron Hesse and members of the Imperial household, and General Dragomiroff and Vice-Admiral Dousbasoff, as strategic experts of the army and navy.

With Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexander Michaelovich as leaders, all the members of the Imperial family, except Nicholas Nicholasievitch, favored an attempt to conclude peace. Only General Sakharoff, the Minister of War, and General Lobko, among the Ministers, held out for the prosecution of the war. The former displayed a telegram from General Linnetich, reporting the strategic position of the army as good, and expressing not only confidence in his ability to defeat the enemy but even to assume the offensive. General Sakharoff's argument, however, was easily outweighed by the considerations presented by the other Ministers, especially as the Emperor from the beginning manifested a strong disposition to end the struggle if honorable terms could be obtained.

There was a wide divergence of opinion as to whether Japan would attempt to impose impossible terms, but the consensus of opinion was that Japan is too wise to desire now to humble its gigantic neighbor and force conditions which would forever rankle in the heart of Russia, making peace only an armed truce till the Russian Empire could make further preparations. An enduring peace, it was agreed, was impossible if Japan tried to force upon Russia humiliating terms such as the surrender and disarmament of Vladivostok and the absolute limitation of Russia's naval strength in the Pacific.

The ground, therefore, already was prepared for the reception of President Roosevelt's message, which was conveyed to the Emperor by Ambassador Meyer personally on the following day.

A formal truce is expected to be proclaimed as soon as the place of meeting of the plenipotentiaries has been settled upon.

The Associated Press hears on all sides nothing except the highest commendation of President Roosevelt's action.

It is understood that the Emperor has agreed to receive the Moscow deputation on Tuesday next, if M. Petrunkévitch, who is personally obnoxious to his majesty, withdraws. M. Petrunkévitch's activity resulted in his exile by Minister von Plehve. Since his return, as president of the Imperial Agricultural Society of Moscow, he has continued his crusade against the government and has circulated revolutionary addresses in the rural districts.

The elevation of General Treppoff has revived "The Third Section," with practically limitless power, for the suppression of political agitation. It will be followed, it is understood, by the abolition of the post of Governor General of St. Petersburg.

ALL PRAISE PRESIDENT.

Rejoicing in France Over the Prospect of Early Peace.

Paris, June 10.—The news that President Roosevelt has succeeded in bringing Russia and Japan together has proved a veritable coup de théâtre to official and diplomatic circles and to the French public generally. Early in the day the text of the President's message excited widespread attention and comment, the prevailing view being that it was a fearless move on his part, which disregarded the usual restraints of diplomacy in order to attain the supreme end. There was wonderment shown when a late dispatch from Washington announced that both parties had accepted President Roosevelt's suggestion and that a meeting between them was assured. Although no official confirmation was obtainable here, the press report excited intense interest, particularly among diplomats, many of whom assembled at a reception at the Austrian Embassy to-night.

A member of the French Council of State said that President Roosevelt had given the world signal evidence of the United States' beneficial influence in world affairs.

At the Japanese legation the secretaries have been busy deciphering Tokio dispatches, but were silent as to results. The Russian Embassy has not been informed officially on the matter.

M. Bompard, the French Ambassador to Russia, who started for St. Petersburg to-day, was prepared to co-operate with Ambassador Meyer and to supplement on behalf of France the American appeal, although it would now appear that the United States has achieved the desired results practically unaided.

The "Débats" and the "Temps" devote leaders to eulogistic comments on President Roosevelt's action. The "Débats" says:

The President of the United States is particularly qualified to address these Pacific words, for America is not allied to either belligerent and her interests in the extreme Orient are without political partiality. Moreover, friendly traditions attach the United States to both Russia and Japan. Mr. Roosevelt is therefore better able than any other chief of state to engage the attention of the two contending parties, and the manner in which he has taken this step is admirable. Neither Russia nor Japan can take the slightest umbrage. President Roosevelt, in making this appeal in the interest of the world at large, does not go beyond universal sentiment, which stands behind his action.

The "Temps" says:

The text of the American note does honor to the sentiments of President Roosevelt. He expresses the wish of the whole world for peace. Both in form and in substance this document is most commendable. There are times when nations should put aside their self-love and consider the great ends of civilization. Will the belligerents comprehend that the supreme moment has come?

Before the news of the success of the appeal was received, officials commented on the difficulties confronting Russia in considering it. One Ambassador said:

The dread of revolution influences all decisions at the Russian court. The Emperor's sister, who wields unusual influence, is among those advising that the return of the army without a single victory will precipitate an internal crisis. This view widely prevails among the household of the Emperor, which in general considers the winning of a land engagement vital in order to retain the throne's military

RUSSIA'S GRAVST PERIL.

Popular Bitterness Growing Against Rule of Autocrats.

St. Petersburg, June 10.—The Radical press, which hounds the government no matter which way it turns, is promptly seeking to take advantage of the new situation created by the possibility of peace. Although for months it has been preaching peace and the abandonment of the whole of the Manchurian adventure at any cost, it has already veered, and pretends to be horrified at the fact that Russia can contemplate the possibility of surrendering her position on the Pacific and purchasing peace at the price of an indemnity after the sacrifice of millions of the people's money and thousands of lives. Only the people, it says, shall decide whether the country shall submit to this humiliation.

These tactics will produce the more effect since, as far as the indemnity goes, the Radical papers undoubtedly reflect the views of the masses of the Russian people as well as those prevalent in official circles. The status of Vladivostok and the question of an indemnity are sure to be the main obstacles to an agreement, but the crisis which the solid elements of the opposition are trying to precipitate constitutes the chief danger. Solemn words of warning, such as those uttered by the Moscow Zemstvo Congress cannot be lightly thrust aside, although the government is getting accustomed to hard words.

The organization known as the League of Leagues yesterday at Moscow threatened to translate words into acts unless the government yielded. The league resolved not only to begin a strike of all the professional classes, but to arm in self defence unless the demands were met. It also bound itself not to testify at political trials and to provide for members' families in case any of the members suffered arrest or exile.

Months ago M. Witte, president of the committee of Ministers, said:

There will be no internal crisis now or while the war lasts. The crisis will come when the war ends.

KIEFF OFFICIAL SHOT.

Lieutenant Colonel of Secret Police Attacked in Street.

London, June 10.—A dispatch to a news agency from Kieff says an attempt was made this afternoon to assassinate Lieutenant Colonel Spodovitch, of the secret service police. The colonel was walking in the main street of the city when an unknown man fired twice at him with a revolver. Both shots were effective, and Spodovitch was seriously wounded. His assailant escaped.

THE RIOTING AT MINSK.

Official Version Makes the Trouble Comparatively Trifling.

Minsk, June 10.—The report published in a London newspaper that one hundred persons were shot in rioting here recently is incorrect. There was a street riot here on Thursday in Cathedral Square, between soldiers and Jews. It was provoked, according to the official version, by the theft of a purse from a soldier off duty. His comrades beat a Jew and a crowd of about six hundred Jews gathered to rescue him. The Jews used stones and revolvers, and troops were summoned. They fired into the crowd, and one Jew was killed and twenty were wounded. A soldier was shot. The chief of police sustained a wound on the head, and one policeman was severely wounded.

support. One of the foremost statesmen in Russia told me that a revolution in Russia was impossible for the reason that the Russian population is chiefly agricultural. Careful estimates show that the urban classes, which would sustain a revolution, would not exceed five millions, a number which is insignificant in a population of 120,000,000. If the army remains contented and faithful, therefore, Russia does not wish to humiliate the army by peace without a victory.

KING CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT.

London, June 11.—"The News of the World" understands that King Edward yesterday sent by cable to President Roosevelt congratulations on the reception of his efforts to secure peace.

STOCKS IN TOKIO RISE RAPIDLY.

Exchange Forced to Suspend Business to Catch Up with Transactions.

Tokio, June 10.—The stock market has been showing a lively upward tendency since yesterday afternoon, and prices continued to appreciate this morning. The afternoon session to-day had to be postponed for two hours, owing to the large transactions which took place in the morning.

A RUSSIAN REPORT OF BATTLE.

The Bodri's Officers Insist that Togo Suffered Heavy Loss.

St. Petersburg, June 10.—A long dispatch from Rear Admiral Reitzenstein to the Ministry of Marine, dated Shanghai, June 6, gives the official report of the commander of the destroyer Bodri, which recently arrived there in tow of a merchant steamer. The Bodri, after taking off seventy-nine officers and men from the destroyer Blestiasch, which was sinking, tried to overtake Rear Admiral Engquist's squadron, but ran out of fuel and lay helpless until picked up by the steamer Konelung and towed to Shanghai. The officers of the Bodri and the rescued men on board reiterate that the Japanese lost two battleships, one of which was of the Mikasa and the other of the Shikishima type, one on board and three cruisers. Admiral Reitzenstein adds that the Chinese authorities requested the Bodri to leave, but Vice Admiral Kamimura's squadron arrived off the Saddle Island and her departure would have resulted in the loss of the vessel. It was decided to leave the destroyer at Shanghai.

ARMIES' LINES UNCHANGED.

Russian Detachments Checked by Japanese—Lieutenant Colonel Killed.

St. Petersburg, June 10.—The following dispatch has been received from General Linnetich under date of June 9:

There is no change in the position of the two armies. Our detachments on the left flank advanced as far as Dagustan, Shimaosen, Tonanau, Inlanzi and Vanhuo to a line where they encountered resistance by the enemy. Lieutenant Colonel Shushitkenko was killed in the infantry engagement.

Tokio, June 10.—General Linnetich is reported to be with his headquarters at Feng-Hwa, busily engaged in the personal inspection and direction of his troops for the purpose of strengthening his line of defence along the Chang-Chun and Kirin line, evidently expecting a Japanese onset. The Russian methods of making reconnaissance in force are said to have remarkably improved. They have ceased to be disorderly, but owing to Russian overfaithfulness to textbook orders they are still placed at a disadvantage, their movements being anticipated by the Japanese, who prevent them from reaping results commensurate with the sacrifice.

NEW JAPANESE DESTROYERS.

Tokio, June 10.—Three destroyers will be launched at Yokosuka on Saturday next, June 11.

Your guests can entertain themselves at your country home if you have a

Metrostyle Pianola

MORE than one hostess, after a season of country house parties, has found that her own pleasure was greatly interfered with by the necessity for worrying over the problem of providing entertainment.

This problem is greatly simplified in homes where the Metrostyle Piano has been installed. It serves as nothing else can to fill in the gaps when no set form of entertainment has been provided.

Nearly everyone likes some kind of music, and the Piano not only makes available every kind there is, but every member of the company can play it.

Vocal accompaniments, instrumental selections, college songs, dance music of all kinds and times, are available at a moment's notice. Impromptu dances and musicals may be given with no more preparation than wheezing the Piano up in front of the piano.

Even an unskilled performer is enabled, by means of the Metrostyle (which no other Piano-player has) to give an artistic and musically rendition of the most difficult piece.

The Piano is easily portable, and may be taken to all manner of out-of-town resorts, as well as to country homes. Circulating library service may be had through any express office in the country.

The Metrostyle Piano may be had either in form of a cabinet to be used in connection with an upright piano, as described above, or as an integral part of the piano itself. Price of the Piano, \$250 and \$300. Price of the Piano Piano, \$500 to \$1,000. Descriptive literature, together with music catalogues showing repertory, sent to any address on request.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 41st St., New York.

NORWAY REMAINS CALM.

Belief That Sweden Will Finally Accept the Situation.

Christiania, Norway, June 10.—A remarkable calm, accompanied by a stern determination, pervades Norway. Beyond the display of the new Norwegian flag from the buildings in Christiania and portraits of the provisional governors in the shop windows, which attract small crowds, there are no visible signs here that Norway is in the throes of a revolution. Norwegian and Swedish merchants continue business uninterrupted.

A director of the National Bank informed The Associated Press to-day that large interstate deals, involving thousands of pounds, and providing for future payments, are being signed daily, as usual. The officials here express confidence that Sweden finally will accept the situation.

While, however, determination is evident everywhere, intense anxiety is apparent, and the members of the Cabinet are extremely busy in organizing the new government and providing for eventualities. The lack of demonstration is deliberate, and is intended to alleviate the harshness of the act of separation and to avoid a show of offence toward King Oscar or the Swedes, but every Norwegian apparently is ready to answer a call to arms, should the situation warrant it.

All the officials are exercising the utmost reserve. A member of the Cabinet, who was interviewed to-day, but who declined to permit the use of his name, said that the Norwegians never would recede from their present attitude, which is the result of many years' deliberation. It was not expected, he said, that Sweden would declare war, but in that event, he added, Norway would be prepared. The army has been mobilized for annual drill, and the government has taken precautions to lay in an adequate stock of military stores at advantageous points.

While the Swedish army and navy, he continued, are larger than the Norwegian army and navy, there is no reason for fear. The Norwegians never have been conquered, and never will be.

Regarding the possible danger of Russian and German aggression against the two countries in their separated state, the Minister declared that the union was not strong enough to prevent aggression by these powers. There is no reason to suppose they are more covetous now than before the separation. Norway depended on England to prevent such encroachment, he said, and Norway is perfectly willing to enter into a defensive alliance with Sweden and Denmark. The Minister said that the popular feeling of the country favored a republic, and expressed the hope that the United States would be the first to recognize the new government.

The Norwegians generally are hopeful of a peaceful outcome. Foreign Minister Loevald, when seen to-day, said:

"We do not expect any difficulty abroad. I consider arbitration impossible in this case. Norway's Foreign Office will open on June 15."

M. Berner, president of the Storting, said to The Associated Press:

Everything soon will be on an amicable basis once more. Political co-operation between the three Scandinavian countries will undoubtedly be easier when Norway is independent.

The address of the Storting to King Oscar announcing the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden, which his majesty had previously refused to accept, was handed to him yesterday afternoon at Stockholm by a representative of the president of the Storting.

Copenhagen, June 10.—Count Gyldenstolpe, the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has forbidden all consuls who formerly acted in common for Sweden and Norway to accept any order from the Norwegian government not recognized by Sweden. All Norwegian employees in the consular service will immediately tender their resignations.

WANT NORWAY RECOGNIZED.

Petition to the President Being Circulated in Chicago.

Chicago, June 10.—A petition to President Roosevelt, asking him to recognize the new government of Norway, is being circulated among Norwegians. The petition says:

We do earnestly hope and do respectfully petition that you will at the earliest opportunity signify your recognition of the new government of Norway, so created by the sovereign will of the Norwegian people, as expressed by the unanimous action of their representatives in Storting assembled.

THE REAL ESTATE NEWS.

is fully covered by The Tribune, which gives each day a complete record of transfers, mortgages, its pendents, liens, auctions, improvements, etc.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Artistic Floor Coverings.

DOMESTIC

Axminsters, Wiltons and Brussels Carpets. Exclusive designs.

ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS, MATTINGS, PORCH RUGS.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Arnheim tailoring took another leap forward the day we introduced the "Arnheim unbreakable" front and shoulder into summer clothing. It makes the lightest, coolest, featherweight clothes possible, with a graceful shape that holds. It's exclusively our own—therefore exclusive here. A special sale of the finest blue and black serge or cheviot to order at \$20. Samples and style book for the asking.

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th St.

ALFONSO LEAVES LONDON.

King Edward and Prince of Wales Accompany Him to Station.

London, June 10.—King Alfonso left London for Spain this morning. He apparently thoroughly enjoyed his visit, and the character of the farewells testified to the cordiality of the feelings of the host and guest. King Edward, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught accompanied the Spanish King to the railroad station, where he met the Spanish Ambassador, Señor Polo de Bernabe, the rest of the Spanish Embassy, Foreign Secretary Lansdowne and others. King Edward entered the royal car with his guest and engaged in a few minutes' earnest conversation with him. As the train moved out of the station King Alfonso stood at a window waving farewells to the members of the British royal family, who stood bareheaded until the Spanish King had disappeared from their sight.

KING ALFONSO LEAVES CA LAIS.

Calais, June 10.—King Alfonso arrived here to-night and was received with military honors. He left here almost immediately on a special train for Madrid.

MOROCCAN CONFERENCE.

M. Rouvier and Prince Radolin Attempt to Reach Terms.

Paris, June 11.—Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador to France, met Premier Rouvier yesterday with a view to conducting the Moroccan crisis into more conciliatory channels. The discussion was not entirely official, and was continued in an agreeable spirit when the Premier and the German Ambassador met again at the reception at the Austrian Embassy last night.

The government's decision on the German note with reference to a conference of the powers will be reserved until France has had an opportunity to canvas the sentiment in London, Rome, Madrid, Washington and other capitals heretofore considered friendly to the French view.

Meantime Premier Rouvier is seeking a direct adjustment with Germany without recourse to a conference of the powers, but the officials recognize the extreme difficulties of the task, as the French and the German theories regarding Morocco are at complete variance. France seeks political supremacy, and every Frenchman looks forward to Morocco's becoming ultimately a part of the French North African Empire. It is also the prevailing view in France that Germany has imperial aims in Africa.

It is pointed out that Germany was late in entering Africa, getting only the sterile southeast and southwest areas, which are insignificant compared with the French possessions, Algeria, Tunis and Madagascar, or England's South Africa and Egypt. Only Morocco and Abyssinia remain as possible German fields. Therefore the diplomatic game that is now

Two Heretofore Unpublished Letters from Prominent Composers

The prominent German composer and pianist

BERLIN, January 27th, 1905.

My Dear Sir—During the recent months I have had opportunity to become acquainted with your piano, and although the Piano from a technical standpoint plays more correctly than the others on the real difference is shown in the expression which can be given to the playing by means of the Metrostyle. In this respect it is quite a far cry from the other Piano-players. The Piano is surely a wonderful instrument, and I am already very eager to hear my newly acquired Staccato-Étude played by means of it. Yours very devotedly,

XAVIER SCHARWENKA.

The most prominent and popular of Scotch composers

Until I heard the Metrostyle Piano I did not consider a Piano-player could possibly possess any real musical value. This instrument, however, is certainly not open to that reproach. By playing the interpretations of leading authorities within reach of every one I am sure it must exert a most helpful influence over music in the home.

HAMISH MacCUNN.

The Metrostyle Piano may be had either in form of a cabinet to be used in connection with an upright piano, as described above, or as an integral part of the piano itself. Price of the Piano, \$250 and \$300. Price of the Piano Piano, \$500 to \$1,000. Descriptive literature, together with music catalogues showing repertory, sent to any address on request.

362 Fifth Avenue, near 41st St., New York.

Drink
NEW YORK BOTTLING CO.'S
(GUDIN-RAYNER-BOLLEN & BYRNE)
High Grade
GINGER ALE and OTHER
CARBONATED
THIRST QUENCHERS
EQUAL TO IMPORTED. 40 YEARS TEST

J. ANDRE,
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER, 13 W. 29th St.
Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Hair Coloring,
Marcel Waving, Scalp Treatment. HAIR GOODS.

CARPET
CLEANSING TEL.
COMPLETED
ALL
The C. H. BROWN CO.,
221 & 223 E. 35th St.,
1321—35th St.,
1411—35th St.,
Taking Up,
Altering, Relaying.

MY NEW STOMACH

Philosophy Proves a Cure for Stomach Troubles, Malnutrition, Headaches and Neurasthenia.

In this age of specialties the person who devotes his efforts to one special line of work gets to understand that thing perfectly. After several years of general practice I decided in favor of the specialty of stomach and abdominal diseases, because I considered it the most important department of medical practice and the one which had been most neglected by the profession. After several years of special practice, study and research I made a most important discovery of new theories revealing obscure causes of stomach, nervous troubles, headache and malnutrition, or even neurasthenia and heart weakness. This discovery, the most important revelation of the century, clearly proves that about nine-tenths of all diseases originate from stomach weakness and further shows how one may best obtain a healthy condition of that important organ.

This valuable book, containing full explanation of the New Philosophy principle, may be obtained free by calling at my office, or by mail, postpaid, for ten cents, merely sufficient to cover mailing.

DR. A. H. SWINBURNE,
STOMACH SPECIALIST,
25 West 36th St. (Suite 23),
New York City.

going on is viewed as one for future empire rather than for mere equality in commercial rights.